May 17, 1775. NUMB. 2421.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

SWEET OIL, in Quarter Caſks and Half Boxes; ſoft ſhelled Almonds, Walnuts, Jamaica Spirit, Sugar, old Liſbon Wine, of an excellent Quality; Brimſtone, by the Hogſhead, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY

CHARLES WHARTON,

At his STORE, near the DRAWBRIDGE. ¶

JOSEPH VANDERGRIFF,

At the CROSS KEYS, the Corner of Cheſtnut and Third-ſtreets, PHILADELPHIA,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that he has lately erected a LIVERY STABLE and CARRIAGE HOUSE, on Dock-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, near the City Tavern, having Conveniency for ſixty Horſes. He hopes to give Satisfaction to thoſe that will favour him with their Cuſtom, and will gratefully acknowledge their Favours. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of an indented SERVANT GIRL, who has beween 3 and 4 Years to ſerve; ſhe will ſuit very well for the Country, and will be ſold at a reaſonable Price. Enquire of OWEN BIDDLE.

FOR SALE,

A PLEASANT RETREAT, where the Subſcriber now lives, on the Bank of Delaware, in the City of Burlington.-----The premiſes conſiſt of ſeveral lots of ground, on one of which is erected a good two ſtory brick houſe, about 47 feet in front and 35 feet in depth, has 4 rooms on the firſt floor and ſix on the ſecond, five of which are handſome chambers; contiguous to the houſe there is a neat milk-houſe, barn, ſtables, cow-houſes, and ſundry other uſeful buildings; alſo two gardens, well improved with a curious collection of choice fruit, ſuch as pears, plumbs, cherries, apricots, peaches, &c. This lot is 200 feet from on Delaware, extends back to Pearl-ſtreet, and is enclo ſe d with a cedar board fence. One other lot, near the aforeſaid lot, contains one acre and a half, the chief of which is under good graſs, and has a large cyder-mill and ſcrew-preſs built upon it, with a houſe to cover them. The other land contains about 34 acres, ten of which is good meadow, ſix of orchard, and the reſidue plough land, which is alſo improved by an orchard of about 600 grafted apple-trees, that were planted this ſpring. Any perſon diſpoſed to buy the premiſes aforeſaid, or the houſe and part of the land, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, who will make the payments eaſy, upon his receiving ſecurity and intereſt for the principal.

Theſe. BENJAMIN SWETT.

TO avoid giving Offence, the MANAGERS of WICACOA MEADOWS thought it might be convenient to inform ſuch Owners, as are unacquainted, or have forgotten what the Fines are that our Company are ſubject to by Law, for Non-payment of Taxes or Aſſeſſments, by inſerting ſo much of the Law as relates thereto, to prevent as much as poſſible the Penalties for Non-compliance. ROBERT CORREY, Treaſurer.

"And in caſe any of the ſaid Owners, Occupiers, or Poſſeſſors aforeſaid, ſhall refuſe or neglect to pay, or cauſe to be paid, to the Treaſurer aforeſaid, on the Days and Times aforeſaid, the ſeveral Sums of Money, which they reſpectively ought to pay or depoſite, according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, they and each of them, ſo neglecting and refuſing, ſhall forfeit and pay to the ſaid Treaſurer the additional Sum of Two Pence for every Shilling unpaid, which they reſpectively ought to have paid, by the Direction of this Act; and afterwards ſhall, for every Three Months Neglect or Refuſal, in like Manner forfeit and pay to the Treaſurer for the Time being, the like Sum of Two Pence for every Shilling, which he, ſhe or they failed of paying on the Day or Time appointed, when they reſpectively ought to have paid, by Direction of this Act."

April 27, 1769. ¶

To be SOLD by private SALE,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of land, containing 326 acres or thereabouts, lying on both ſides the great road leading from Mount-holly to Burlington, Springfield, &c.----- There are about 140 acres of upland cleared, 26 acres of meadow cleared, and near as much more may be made, the remainder well timbered, a great part of which is with good hickory.----- There are on the ſaid premiſes a good brick dwelling-houſe, with four rooms on the lower floor, and fire-places in three of them, two rooms above, beſides a leanto adjoining the ſame, and a cellar under the whole; a good frame kitchen, with a well of good water near the door, and a pump in it; a good barn, and ſtabling ſufficient for 16 horſes, with a hay-houſe adjoining; a new ſtone ſmoke-houſe, and a gear-houſe lately repaired.----- There is on ſaid tract one orchard of excellent natural fruit of about 100 trees, and another containing 300 trees, chiefly of grafted fruit; this orchard is little, if any, inferior to any orchard in the parts. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to *John Hooton*, living in *Arney's-Town*, or *Jaſper Moon*, in *Burlington*, who will ſhew the premiſes, and make known the terms. It is expected one half the purchaſe-money to be paid on ſigning the deed, the remainder may lay for many years upon paying intereſt. JOHN HOOTON, JASPER MOON.

N. B. If the above premiſes are not ſold by the firſt of *June*, they will be ſold by public vendue on that day, at the houſe of *Zachariah Roſſel*, in *Mount-holly*. *May* 16, 1775. ¶

To be SOLD by public Vendue, on Seventh-day, the 27th inſtant, at the dwelling-houſe of John Guyant, in Briſtol townſhip,

FIFTY ACRES of excellent WOODLAND, within 3 miles of the Borough of Briſtol, bounded by lands of Joſhua Headley, Benjamin Swain and Thomas Middleton, and the road leading to Oxford: The whole to be ſold together or in about ten acre lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. A draught of the ſaid land in ſeveral lots, as they are laid out, each accommodated by a road laid through the ſame, may be ſeen, and the terms of ſale made known, by applying to SARAH MARRIOTT, ANNA HUMBER, SARAH MARRIOTT, jun. or WILLIAM CANBY. *Fifth-Month* 10, 1775.

ALL thoſe indebted to the Eſtate of JOHN SHELLENBERG, lately deceaſed, are deſired to pay their reſpective Debts, within 6 Weeks from the Date hereof; and thoſe that have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring in their Accounts, duly proved, to CHRISTIAN SHNYDER, Adminiſtrator, living in Race-ſtreet. *May* 15, 1775. ¶

PHILADELPHIA.

AFFIDAVITS and depoſitions relative to the commencement of the late hoſtilities in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, together with an ADDRESS *from the Provincial Convention of ſaid province, to the inhabitants of Great-Britain, tranſmitted to the* CONGRESS *now ſitting in this city, and publiſhed by their order.*

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

WE Solomon Brown, Jonathan Loring, and Elijah Sanderſon; all of lawful age, and of Lexington, in the county of Middleſex, and colony of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay in New-England, do teſtify and declare, that on the evening of the 18th of April inſtant, being on the road between Concord and Lexington, and all of us mounted on horſes, we were about ten of the clock, ſuddenly ſurprized by nine perſons, whom we took to be regular officers, who rode up to us mounted and armed, each having a piſtol in his hand, and after putting piſtols to our breaſts, and ſeizing the bridles of our horſes, they ſwore that if we ſtirred another ſtep, we ſhould be all dead men, upon which we ſurrendered ourſelves; they detained us until two o'clock the next morning, in which time they ſearched and greatly abuſed us, having firſt enquired about the Magazine at Concord, whether any guards were poſted there, and whether the bridges were up, and ſaid four or five regiments of Regulars would be in poſſeſſion of the ſtores ſoon—they then brought us back to Lexington, cut the horſes bridles and girths, turned them looſe, and then left us. *Solomon Brown, Jonathan Loring, Elijah Sanderſon.*

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

I Elijah Sanderſon, above named, do further teſtify and declare, that I was on Lexington common the morning of the 19th of April aforeſaid, having been diſmiſſed by the officers abovementioned, and ſaw a large body of regular troops advancing towards Lexington company, many of whom were then diſperſing—I heard one of the regulars whom I took to be an officer ſay, "damn them we will have them," and immediately the regulars ſhouted aloud, run and fired on the Lexington company, which did not fire a gun before the regulars diſcharged on them. Eight of the Lexington company were killed, while they were diſperſing, and at a conſiderable diſtance from each other, and many wounded, and although a ſpectator, I narrowly eſcaped with my life. *Elijah Sanderſon.*

Lexington, April 23, 1775.

I Thomas Rice Willard, of lawful age, do teſtify and declare, that being in the houſe of Daniel Harrington, of ſaid Lexington, on the 19th inſtant, in the morning, about half an hour before ſunriſe, looked out at the window of ſaid houſe and ſaw (as I ſuppoſe) about 400 regulars, in one body, coming up the road, and marched towards the north part of the common, back of the meeting-houſe of ſaid Lexington, and as ſoon as ſaid regulars were againſt the eaſt end of the meeting-houſe, the commanding officer ſaid ſomething, what I know not, but upon that the regulars ran till they came within about 8 or 9 rods of about 100 of the militia of Lexington, who were collected on ſaid common, at which time the militia of Lexington diſperſed, then the officers made a huzza, and the private ſoldiers ſucceeded them: Directly after this an officer rode before the regulars, to the other ſide of the body, and hallooed after militia of ſaid Lexington, and ſaid, "lay down your arms, damn you, why don't you lay down your arms." And that there was not a gun fired till the militia of Lexington were diſperſed; and further ſaith not. *Thomas Rice Willard.*

Lexington, 25th of April, 1775.

Simon Winſhip, of Lexington, in the county of Middleſex, and province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, New-England, being of lawful age, teſtifieth and ſaith, that on the 19th of April inſtant, about four o'clock in the morning, as he was paſſing the public road in ſaid Lexington, peaceably and unarmed, about two miles and an half diſtant from the meeting-houſe in ſaid Lexington, he was met by a body of the King's regular troops, and being ſtopt by ſome officers of ſaid troops, was commanded to diſmount; upon aſking why he muſt diſmount, he was obliged by force to quit his horſe, and ordered to march in the midſt of the body, and being examined whether he had been warning the minute men, he anſwered no, but had been out, and was then returning to his father's. Said Winſhip further teſtifies, that he marched with ſaid troops until he came within about half a quarter of a mile of ſaid meeting-houſe, where an officer commanded the troops to halt, and then to prime and load; this being done, the ſaid troops marched on till they came within a few rods of Captain Parker's company, who were partly collected on the place of parade; when ſaid Winſhip obſerved an officer at the head of ſaid troops flouriſhing his ſword, and with a loud voice giving the word fire, fire, which was inſtantly followed by a diſcharge of arms from ſaid regular troops; and ſaid Winſhip is poſitive and in the moſt ſolemn manner declares, that there was no diſcharge of arms on either ſide till the word fire was given by ſaid officer as above. *Simon Winſhip.*

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

I John Parker, of lawful age, and commander of the militia in Lexington, do teſtify and declare, that on the 19th inſtant, in the morning, about one of the clock, being informed that there were a number of regular officers riding up and down the road, ſtopping and inſulting people as they paſſed the road; and alſo was informed, that a number of regular troops were on their march from Boſton, in order to take the province ſtores at Concord; ordered our militia to meet on the common in ſaid Lexington, to conſult what to do, and concluded not to be diſcovered, nor meddle or make with ſaid regular troops (if they ſhould approach) unleſs they ſhould inſult or moleſt us, and upon their ſudden approach I immediately ordered our militia to diſperſe, and not to fire; immediately ſaid troops made their appearance and ruſhed furiouſly, fired upon and killed 8 of our party, without receiving any provocation therefor from us. *John Parker.*

Lexington, April 24, 1775.

I John Robins, being of lawful age, do teſtify and ſay, that on the nineteenth inſtant, the company under the command of Capt. John Parker being drawn up (ſometime before ſunriſe) on the green or common, and I being in the front rank, there ſuddenly appeared a number of the King's troops, about a thouſand, as I thought, at the diſtance of about 60 or 70 yards from us, huzzaing, and on a quick pace towards us, with three officers in their front on horſeback, and on full gallop towards us, the foremoſt of which cried, "throw down your arms, ye villains, ye rebels," upon which ſaid company diſperſing, the foremoſt of the three officers ordered their men, ſaying, "fire, by God fire," at which moment we received a very heavy and cloſe fire from them, at which inſtant being wounded, I fell, and ſeveral of our men were ſhot dead by me; Captain Parker's men, I believe, had not then fired a gun: And further the deponent ſaith not.

John Robins.

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

We Benjamin Tidd, of Lexington, and Joſeph Abbot, of Lincoln, in the county of Middleſex, and colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay in New-England, of lawful age, do teſtify and declare, that on the morning of the 19th of April inſtant, about 5 o'clock, being on Lexington common, and mounted on horſes, we ſaw a body of regular troops marching up to the Lexington company, which was then diſperſing, ſoon after the regulars fired firſt a few guns, which we took to be piſtols from ſome of the regulars who were mounted on horſes, and then the ſaid regulars fired a volley or two, before any guns were fired by the Lexington company; our horſes immediately ſtarted and we rode off, and further ſay not.

Benjamin Tidd, Joſeph Abbot.

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

We Nathaniel Mullekin, Philip Ruſſell, Moſes Harrington, jun. Thomas and Daniel Harrington, William Grimes, William Tidd, Iſaac Haſtings, Jonas Stone, jun. James Wyman, Thaddeus Harrington, John Chandler, Joſhua Reed, jun. Joſeph Simonds, Phineas Smith, John Chandler, jun. Reuben Lock, Joel Viles, Nathan Reed, Samuel Tidd, Benjamin Locke, Thomas Winſhip, Simeon Snow, John Smith, Moſes Harrington, the 3d. Joſhua Reed, Ebenezer Parker, John Harrington, Enoch Willington, John Horner, Iſaac Green, Phineas Stearns, Iſaac Durant and Thomas Headley, jun. all of lawful age, and inhabitants of Lexington, in the county of Middleſex, and colony of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay in New-England, do teſtify and declare, that on the 19th of April inſtant, about one or two o'clock in the morning, being informed that ſeveral officers of the regulars had the evening before been riding up and down the road, and had detained and inſulted the inhabitants paſſing the ſame: And alſo underſtanding that a body of regulars were marching from Boſton towards Concord, with intent (as it was ſuppoſed) to take the ſtores belonging to the colony in that town, we were alarmed, and having met at the place of our company's parade were diſmiſſed by our Captain, John Parker, for the preſent, with orders to be ready to attend at the beat of the drum—we further teſtify and declare that about 5 o'clock in the morning, hearing our drum beat, we proceeded towards the parade, and ſoon found that a large body of troops were marching towards us, ſome of our company were coming up to the parade, and others had reached it; at which time the company began to diſperſe; whilſt our backs were turned on the troops, we were fired on by them, and a number of our men were inſtantly killed and wounded—not a gun was fired by any perſon in our company on the regulars, to our knowledge, before they fired on us, and they continued firing until we had all made our eſcape.

Signed by each of the above Deponents.

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

We Nathaniel Parkhurſt, Jonas Parker, John Munroe, jun. John Winſhip, Solomon Peirce, John Muzzy, Abnez Meeds, John Bridge, jun. Ebenezer Bowman, William Munroe, 3d. Micah Hager, Samuel Saunderſon, Samuel Haſtings, and James Brown, of Lexington, in the county of Middleſex, and colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay in New-England, and all of lawful age, do teſtify and ſay, that on the morning of the 19th of April inſtant, about one or two o'clock, being informed that a number of regular officers had been riding up and down the road the evening and night preceding, and that ſome of the inhabitants as they were paſſing had been inſulted by the officers, and ſtopped by them; and being alſo informed that the regular troops were on their march from Boſton, in order (as it was ſaid) to take the colony ſtores, then depoſited at Concord? We met on the parade of our company in this town; after the company had collected, we were ordered by Captain John Parker (who commanded us) to diſperſe for the preſent, and to be ready to attend the beat of the drum; and accordingly the company went into houſes near the place of parade. We further teſtify and ſay, that about 5 o'clock in the morning we attended the beat of our drum, and were formed on the parade—we were faced towards the regulars then marching up to us, and ſome of our company were coming to the parade with their backs towards the troops; and others on the parade began to diſperſe when the regulars fired on the company, before a gun was fired by any of our company on them; they killed 8 of our company, and wounded ſeveral, and continued their fire until we had all made our eſcape. *Signed by each of the above Deponents.*

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

I Timothy Smith, of Lexington, in the county of Middleſex, and colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay in New-

[*For the Remainder, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

WILLIAMSBURG, *May 5.*

Late on Wednesday night, Col. Carter Braxton arrived in town from a number of armed people, all men of property, led by Patrick Henry, Esq; on their march for this city, from the counties of Hanover, New Kent, and King William. The intent of their coming, we are well assured, is the general alarm spread over the country by the removal of the gunpowder from the public magazine, and to secure the treasury from a like catastrophe; as also to seize upon the person of his Majesty's Receiver General (then in this city) till either the gunpowder was restored, or a sum of money paid down to its value. Next morning Col. Braxton returned, with the Hon. Richard Corbin's bill of exchange for 330l. sterling; and at the same time, the inhabitants of this city engaging themselves to guard the public treasury, the Gentlemen dispersed yesterday afternoon, and are returned to their respective homes, perfectly satisfied with the success of their expedition. They had proceeded as far as Doncastle's, about 15 miles from town, where they were encamped to the number of 150 men and upwards, all well accoutred, and had a very martial appearance.

As soon as his Excellency the Governor received intelligence of the above armed force coming down, he dispatched a messenger to the Fowey man of war, now lying before York-town, and by 10 o'clock yesterday morning a detachment of 40 sailors and marines belonging to that ship, under the command of Capt. Stretch, arrived at the palace; they did not march through the main street, but were led through the Governor's park.

The town of York, we are well informed, was threatened with a cannonade from his Majesty's ship Fowey, by her commander, if the inhabitants presumed to molest the troops in their landing, or on their march to this city. They are now at the palace; how long they will stay is uncertain.

Upwards of 100 of the citizens last night guarded the public treasury, and patrolled the streets.

This morning a warrant was issued to search certain houses for arms, suspected to have been taken out of the magazine in this city, a considerable number being missing; but the officer, we hear, has not been able to find any.

The Right Hon. the Countess of Dunmore, with all the Governor's family, are now on board the Fowey man of war.

At a Council held at the Palace, May 2, 1775; present his Excellency the Governor, Thomas Nelson, Richard Corbin, William Byrd, Ralph Wormeley, *jun. Esquires*, John Camm, *Clerk, and* John Page, *Esq;*

The GOVERNOR *was pleased to address himself to the* BOARD *in the following manner:*

GENTLEMEN,

COMMOTIONS and insurrections have suddenly been excited among the people, which threaten the very existence of his Majesty's government in this colony; and no other cause is assigned for such dangerous measures than that the gunpowder which had, some time past, been brought from on board one of the King's ships, to which it belonged, and was deposited in the magazine of this city, hath been removed, which, it is known, was done by my order, to whom, under the constitutional right of the Crown, which I represent, the custody and disposal of all public stores of arms and ammunition alone belong; and, whether I acted in this matter (as my indispensible duty required) to anticipate the malevolent designs of the enemies of order and government, or to prevent the attempts of any enterprising Negroes, the powder being still as ready and convenient for being distributed for the defence of the country, upon any emergency, as it was before, which I have publicly engaged to do, the expediency of the step I have taken is equally manifest: And therefore, it must be evident that the same headstrong and designing people, who have already but too successfully employed their artifices in deluding his Majesty's faithful subjects, and in seducing them from their duty and allegiance, have seized this entirely groundless subject of complaint, only to inflame afresh, and to precipitate as many as possible of the unwary into acts, which, involving them in the same guilt, their corrupters think may bind them to the same plans and schemes, which are unquestionably meditated in this colony, for subverting the present, and erecting a new, form of government.

Induced by an unaffected regard for the general welfare of the people, whom I have had the honour of governing, as well as actuated by duty and zeal in the service of his Majesty, I call upon you, his Council in this colony, for your advice upon this pressing occasion, and I submit to you whether a proclamation should not issue conformable to what I have now suggested; and, before our fellow subjects abandon themselves totally to extremities, which must inevitably draw down an accumulation of every human misery upon their unhappy country, to warn them of their danger, to remind them of the sacred oaths of allegiance which they have taken, and to call up in their breasts that loyalty and affection, which, upon so many occasions, have been professed by them to their King, their lawful Sovereign; and farther, to urge and exhort, in particular, those whose criminal proceedings on this occasion have been, and are still so alarming, to return to their duty, and a due obedience to the laws; and, in general, all persons whatsoever to rely upon the goodness and tenderness of our most gracious Sovereign to all his subjects equally, and upon the wisdom of his councils for a redress of all their real grievances, which redress can only be obtained by constitutional applications; and lastly, to enjoin all orders of people to submit, as becomes good subjects, to the legal authority of their government, in the protection of which their own happiness is most interested.

The Council thereupon acquainted his Excellency, that as the matters he had been pleased to communicate to them were of the greatest consequence, they desired time to deliberate thereon till the next day.

At a Council held at the Palace, May 3, 1775; present his Excellency the Governor, Thomas Nelson, Richard Corbin, William Byrd, Ralph Wormeley, *junior, Esquires*, John Camm, *Clerk, and* John Page, *Esq;*

The Board, resuming the consideration of the subject laid before them yesterday by the Governor, advised him to issue the following proclamation, and the same was ordered accordingly.

VIRGINIA, *to wit.*

WHEREAS there is too much reason to suppose that some persons, in different parts of this colony, are disaffected to his Majesty's government, and, by their weight and credit with the people, are endeavouring to bring the country into such a situation, as to afford them the fairest prospect of effecting a change in the form of it, covering their wicked designs under the specious appearance of defending their liberties, and have taken advantage of the unhappy ferment, which themselves have raised in the minds of their fellow subjects, in prosecution of their dangerous designs, to oppose the most undoubted prerogative of the King, which in a late instance I thought it expedient to exert, by removing on board his Majesty's ship the Fowey a small quantity of gunpowder, belonging to his Majesty, from the magazine in this city: I have thought fit, by advice of his Majesty's Council, to issue this my proclamation, with a view of undeceiving the deluded, and of exposing to the unwary the destruction into which they may be precipitated, if they suffer themselves to be longer guided by such infatuated counsels.

Although I consider myself, under the authority of the crown, the only constitutional judge in what manner the munition, provided for the protection of the people of this government, is to be disposed of for that end, yet, for effecting the salutary objects of this proclamation, and removing from the minds of his Majesty's subjects the groundless suspicions they have imbibed, I think proper to declare, that the apprehensions which seemed to prevail throughout this whole country, of an intended insurrection of the slaves, who had been seen in large numbers, in the night-time, about the magazine, and my knowledge of its being a very insecure depository, were my inducements to that measure; and I chose the night as the propereſt season, because I knew the temper of the times, and the misinterpretations of my design which would be apt to prevail, if the thing should be known. Acting under these motives, I certainly rather deserve the thanks of the country than their reproaches. But, whenever the present ferment shall subside, and it shall become necessary to put arms into the hands of the militia, for the defence of the people against a foreign enemy, or intestine insurgents, I shall be as ready, as on a late occasion, to exert my best abilities in the service of the country. In the mean time, as it is indispensably necessary to maintain order, and the authority of the laws, and thereby the dignity of his Majesty's government, I exhort and require, in his Majesty's name, all his faithful subjects, to leave no expedient unessayed which may tend to that happy end. Such as are not to be influenced by the love of order, for its own sake, and the blessings it is always productive of, would do well to consider the internal weakness of this colony, as well as the dangers to which it is exposed from a savage enemy; who, from the most recent advices I have received from the frontier inhabitants, are ready to renew their hostilities against the people of this country. But as, on the one hand, nothing can justify men, without proper authority, in a rapid recurrence to arms, nothing excuse resistance to the executive power in the due enforcement of law, so, on the other, nothing but such resistance, and outrageous proceedings, shall ever compel me to avail myself of any means that may carry the appearance of severity.

Anxious to restore peace and harmony to this distracted country, and to induce a firmer reliance on the goodness and tenderness of our most gracious Sovereign to all his subjects equally, and on the wisdom of his councils for a redress of their real grievances, which can only be obtained by loyal and constitutional applications, I again call upon and require all his Majesty's liege subjects, and especially all Magistrates and other officers, both civil and military, to exert themselves in removing the discontents, and suppressing the spirit of faction, which prevail among the people; that a dutiful submission to the laws of the land may be strictly observed, which shall ever be the rule of my conduct, as the interest and happiness of this dominion ever have been, and shall continue to be, the objects of my administration.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the colony, at Williamsburg, *the 3d day of May, 1775, and in the fifteenth year of his Majesty's reign.*

DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

NEW-YORK, May 15.

Capt. Prince from St. Eustatia, informs us, That there are two English Men of War cruizing off that Island.

Yesterday Morning Capt. Thomson arrived here from Cadiz, by whom we have the following Extracts, viz.

Cadiz, March 25, 1775. "Our Sales for American Produce has been at a Stand for some Time past, as the King has taken up all the Shipping for a secret Expedition he has on Foot, supposed against the Coast of Barbary."

Another Letter of the same Date says, "Shipping here are in great Demand, and great Preparations for War are making; and an Embargo is laid on all Spanish Vessels, which the King is taking into his Service."

We hear the important Passes of Crown-Point and Ticonderoga, are taken Possession of by a Number of Provincials from Connecticut, in order to prevent the Canadians and Indians from making Incursions into the New-England Provinces; but by a Letter from Hartford, of the 7th Instant, we hear Governor Carleton had dispatched a Number of Regulars from Canada, and reinforced those Garrisons; however Col. Arnold who commanded the Provincial Party, was determined to proceed at all Events, as he expected a Reinforcement on his March.

The Martial Spirit diffused through this Province at this Juncture is almost beyond Conception; many new Companies have been already raised in this City, and several more are in Contemplation, most of them are in very neat Uniforms; much of their Time is spent in perfecting themselves in the Manual Exercise, and several of them are already so compleat as to vie with the best Veterans.

The following is a Copy of a Circular Letter from our General Committee of Association, to the other Colonies.

GENTLEMEN, *New-York, May 5, 1775.*

AT a Time when the most vigorous Exertions are absolutely necessary for the Defence of American Liberty against the Depredations of Ministerial Power; and the Blood of our Brethren in the Massachusetts has been actually shed, for daring to maintain the Rights of Englishmen; the Inhabitants of this City and County have, in the most explicit Manner, as you may perceive by the inclosed Association, resolved to stand and fall with the Freedom of the Continent.

We are confident that our Constituents are sincere in the strong Assurances they have given us, that while we continue in Office, they will be guided by our Advice and Direction. We have thought it necessary to advise the witholding Supplies from the British Fisheries on the American Coasts, and to cease all Exports to those Colonies which at this alarming Juncture refuse to unite in the common Cause. The Expediency of this Measure is too evident to need Elucidation, and will doubtless procure us many hearty Advocates in Britain for the Redress of our Grievances. Besides which, we have resolved to withold all Provisions and Necessaries from the Army and Navy at Boston.

Our late Committee of Observation thought proper to recommend the Appointment of a Provincial Congress; in Consequence of which our Constituents have chosen 21 Deputies to meet at this City, on the 22d Instant, those who may be appointed for that Purpose in the other Counties of this Colony. For your further Satisfaction on these Matters, we beg Leave to refer you to the inclosed Papers, to require you to communicate the Substance of this Information to your next Neighbours, and to assure you that in our Department we shall watch incessantly for the public Safety. *By Order of the Committee.*

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient, and Humble Servant.
HENRY REMSEN, D. Chairman.

The following is a Copy of a Letter from our General Committee of Association to the Lord Mayor and Magistrates of London, sent by Capt. Lawrence, who sailed from hence the 6th Instant.

Committee-Chamber, New-York, May 5, 1775.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

DISTINGUISHED as you are by your noble Exertions in the Cause of Liberty, and deeply interested in the expiring Commerce of the Empire, you necessarily command the most respectful Attention. The general Committee of Association for the City and County of New-York, beg Leave therefore to address you, and the Capital of the British Empire, through its Magistrates, on the Subject of American Wrongs. Born to the bright Inheritance of English Freedom, the Inhabitants of this extensive Continent can never submit to the ignominious Yoke, nor move in the galling Fetters of Slavery: The Disposal of their own Property with perfect Spontaniety, and in a Manner wholly divested of every Appearance of Constraint, is their indefeasible Birthright. This exalted Blessing they are resolutely determined to defend with their Blood, and transfer it uncontaminated to their Posterity.

You will not then wonder at their early Jealousy of the Design to erect in this Land of Liberty, a Despotism scarcely to be parallelled in the Pages of Antiquity, or the Volumes of modern Times; a Despotism consisting in Power, assumed by the Representatives of a Part of his Majesty's Subjects, at their sovereign Will and Pleasure, to strip the Rest of their Property. And what are the Engines of Administration to execute this destructive Project? The Duty on Tea,—oppressive Restraints on the Commerce of the Colonies,—the Blockade of the Port of Boston,—the Change of internal Police in the Massachusetts and Quebec,—the Establishment of Popery in the latter,—the Extention of its bounds,—the Ruin of our Indian Commerce by Regulations calculated to aggrandize that arbitrary Government,—unconstitutional Admiralty Jurisdictions throughout the Colonies,—the Invasion of our Right to a Trial in the most capital Cases by a Jury of the Vicinage,—the horrid Contrivance to screen from Punishment the bloody Executioners of ministerial Vengeance,—and, not to mention the Rest of the black Catalogue of our Grievances, the hostile Operations of an Army who have already shed the Blood of our Countrymen. The Struggles excited by the detestable Stamp-Act, have so lately demonstrated to the World that the Americans will not be Slaves, that we stand astonished at the gross Impolicy of the Minister. Recent Experience had evinced that the Possessors of this extensive Continent would never submit to a Tax by Pretext of legislative Authority in Britain; Disguise therefore became the Expedient; in Pursuit of the same End Parliament declared their absolute Supremacy over the Colonies, and have already endeavoured to exercise that Supremacy in attempting to raise a Revenue under the specious Pretence of providing for their good Government and Defence. Administration to exhibit a Degree of Moderation, purely Ostensible and Delusory, while they withdrew their Hands from our most necessary Articles of Importation, determined with an eager Grasp to hold the Duty on Tea as a Badge of their taxative Power. Zealous, on our Part, for an indissoluble Union with the Parent State,—studious to promote the Glory and Happiness of the Empire,—and impressed with a just Sense of the Necessity of a controuling Authority, to regulate and harmonize the discordant commercial Interests of its various Parts, we chearfully submit to a Regulation of Commerce by the Legislature of the Parent State, excluding in its Nature every Idea of Taxation.

Whither therefore the present Machinations of arbitrary Power infallibly tend, you may easily judge; if unremittedly pursued, as they were inhumanly devised, they will, by a fatal Necessity, terminate in a total Dissolution of the Empire. The Subjects of this Country will not, we trust, be deluded by any Measures conciliatory in Appearance, while it is evident that the Minister aims at a solid Revenue to be raised by grievous and oppressive Acts of Parliament, and by Fleets and Armies employed to enforce their Execution. They never will, we believe, submit to an Auction in the Colonies for the more effectual Augmentation of the Revenue, by holding it up as a Temptation to them, that the highest Bidders shall enjoy the greatest Share of governmental Favour. This Plan, as it would tend to sow the Seeds of Discord, would be far more dangerous than hostile Force, in which we hope the King's Troops will ever be, as they have already been, unsuccessful. Instead of those unusual, extraordinary, and unconstitutional Modes of procuring Levies from the Subject, should his Majesty graciously be pleased, upon suitable Emergencies, to make Requisitions in ancient Form, the Colonies have expressed their Willingness to contribute to the Support of the Empire; but to contribute of their voluntary Gift as Englishmen: And when our unexampled Grievances are redressed, our Prince will find his American Subjects testifying, on all proper Occasions, by as ample Aids as their Circumstances will permit, the most unshaken Fidelity to their Sovereign, and inviolable Attachment to the Welfare of his Realm and Dominions.

Permit us further to assure you, that America is grown so irritable by Oppression, that the least Shock in any Part is, by the most powerful and sympathetic Affection, instantaneously felt through the whole Continent; that Pennsylvania, Maryland and New-York, have already stopped their Exports to the Fishing Islands, and those Colonies which at this dangerous Juncture have refused to unite with their Brethren in the Common Cause; and all Supplies to the Navy and Army at Boston; and that probably the Day is at Hand when our Continental Congress will totally shut up our Ports. The Minions of Power here may now inform Administration, if they can ever speak the Language of Truth, that this City is as one Man in the Cause of Liberty; that to this End our Inhabitants are almost unanimously bound by the inclosed Association;—that it is continually advancing to Perfection by additional Subscriptions;—that they are resolutely bent on supporting their Committee, and the intended Provincial and Continental Congresses;—that there is not the least Doubt of the Efficacy of their Example in the other Counties;—in short, that while the whole Continent are ardently wishing for Peace, on such Terms as can be acceded to by Englishmen, they are indefatigable in preparing for the last appeal. That such are the Language and Conduct of our Fellow-Citizens, will be further manifested by a Representation of the Lieutenant Governor

and Council, of the 1st Instant, to General Gage, at Boston, and to his Majesty's Ministers by the Packet. Assure yourselves, my Lord and Gentlemen, that we speak the real Sentiments of the confederated Colonies on the Continent, from Nova Scotia to Georgia, when we declare, that all the Horrors of a Civil War will never compel America to submit to Taxation by Authority of Parliament.

A sincere Regard to the public Weal and the Cause of Humanity, an hearty desire to spare the further Effusion of human Blood, our Loyalty to our Prince, and the Love we bear to all our Fellow-Subjects in his Majesty's Realm and Dominions, and a full Conviction of the warmest Attachment in the Capital of the Empire to the Cause of Justice and Liberty, have induced us to address you on this momentous Subject, confident that the same cogent Motives will induce the most vigorous Exertions of the City of London, to restore Union, mutual Confidence and Peace to the whole Empire.

[*Signed by* Isaac Low, *Chairman, and* 90 *Members of the Committee.*]

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.

Saturday last the Honourable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province adjourned to the 19th of June.

By the last ships from London we have an account, that on the 21st of March last *died* the Honourable THOMAS PENN, Esq; one of the Proprietaries of this province, and last survivor of all the children of its illustrious founder WILLIAM PENN, whose virtues as well as abilities he inherited in an eminent degree.

He was born March 8th, 1701-2, being a few months younger than our present *Charter of Privileges*, which he constantly declared himself desirous of preserving inviolable, as the great fundamental *Compact*, by which *all* ought to be bound. He had the principal direction of the affairs of this government for *half a century*, and saw such an increase of population, arts and improvements in it, as, during the like period, perhaps no man before him ever beheld in a country of his own. He rejoiced at the sight, was a kind landord, and gave a liberal, often a magnificent, encouragement to our various public institutions. The hospital, the college, our different libraries, and religious societies, can witness the truth of this. For he did not confine himself to sect or party; but, as became his station, and the genius of his father's benevolent policy, he professed himself a friend to *universal liberty*, and extended his bounty to all. In short, as the *grave*, which generally stops the tongue of flattery, should open the mouth of justice—we may be permitted to conclude his character by saying, that he was both "a *great* and a *good* man."

Extract from the proceedings of the Committee of Inspection for Kent County, on Delaware.

Dover, Tuesday, May 2, 1775. P. M.

THE Committee met by adjournment, when the following letter was laid before them by the President of the Committee of Correspondence for said County.

"I acknowledge to have wrote a piece (and did not sign it) since said to be an extract of a letter from Kent county, on Delaware, published in Humphreys's Ledger, No. 3. it was not dated from any place, and is some altered from the original. I folded it up, and directed the same to Joshua Fisher and Sons. I had no intention to have it published, and further let them know, the author thought best it should not be published, nor did I think they would. I am sincerely sorry I ever wrote it, as also for its being published, and hope I may be excused for this my first breach in this way, and I intend it shall be the last. ROBERT HOLLIDAY."

May 2, 1775.

To the Committee of Correspondence for Kent County on Delaware.

Resolved unanimously, That this be not satisfactory, and that Mr. Holliday be requested to attend the Committee at their next meeting, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, then to give further satisfaction for the gross misrepresentation of the people of this county, by said letter, from which an extract was published in Humphreys's Ledger.

Tuesday, May 9, P. M.

The Committee met according to adjournment, when Mr. Holliday appeared, and offered to make the necessary concessions for his conduct.

On motion, Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to draw up Mr. Holliday's concessions in writing.

This being done, Mr. Holliday waited on the Committee with his concessions, drawn up in the form of an address, as follows.

To the COMMITTEE *of Inspection for Kent County, on Delaware.*

"GENTLEMEN,

"With sorrow and contrition for my weakness and folly, I confess myself the author of the letter, from which an extract was published in the third number of Humphreys's Ledger, said to be from Kent county, on Delaware; but at the same time do declare, it was published without my consent, and not without some alterations.

"I am now convinced the political sentiments therein contained were founded in the grossest error; more especially that malignant insinuation, that "if the King's standard were now erected, nine out of ten would repair to it," could not have been suggested but from the deepest infatuation. True indeed it is, the people of this county have ever shewn a zealous attachment to his Majesty's person and government, and whenever he raised his standard in a just cause, were ready to flock to it; but let the severe account I now render to an injured people witness to the world, that none are more ready to oppose tyranny, or to be first in the cause of liberty, than the inhabitants of Kent county.

"Conscious that I can render no satisfaction adequate to the injury done my country, I can only beg the forgiveness of my countrymen upon those principles of humanity, which may induce them to consider the frailty of human nature. And I do profess and promise, that I will never again oppose those laudable measures, necessarily adopted by my countrymen for the preservation of American freedom, but will co-operate with them to the utmost of my abilities, in their virtuous struggle for liberty, so far as is consistent with my religious principles.

May 9, 1775. ROBERT HOLLIDAY."

Voted, Satisfactory.

Published by order of the Committee,

THOMAS NIXON, jun. Clerk.

At a meeting of the Committee for the county of Chester, at the borough of Chester, May 15, 1775, ANTHONY WAYNE, *Esq; in the Chair, the following Resolves were made, viz.*

WHEREAS the British Parliament, instead of hearing our just complaints, or shewing the least regard to the dutiful and loyal petition of the late Continental Congress in behalf of America, have proceeded to fresh acts of tyranny and oppression, which, added to an address of both Lords and Commons to his Majesty, declaring the inhabitants of the province of Massachusetts-Bay to be in a state of open rebellion, and several of the other Colonies encouragers of the same, have introduced the soldiery under the command of General Gage, at Boston, to commence a civil war, by wantonly firing upon and murdering a number of the inhabitants of that province.———And whereas the said address militates equally against all the inhabitants of the other Colonies, who have the virtue to refuse obedience to laws and measures destructive to the best rights and liberties of America, which, if suffered to take effect, must inevitably reduce these Colonies to a state of abject slavery, from which, in all probability, no human efforts would ever be able to rescue them; and although we will not yield to any of our fellow subjects, in point of duty and loyalty to our most gracious Sovereign, yet we cannot be so far negligent of our own happiness, as totally to neglect providing for our common safety.

Therefore Resolved unanimously, 1st. That it is the indispensible duty of all the freemen of this county, immediately to form and enter into Associations, for the purpose of learning the military art. And that they provide themselves with proper arms and ammunition to be ready in case of emergency to defend our liberty, property and lives, against all attempts to deprive us of them. And we solemnly engage to promote such Associations to the utmost of our power.

2d. *Resolved, nem. con.* That no powder be expended in this county, except on emergent occasions, and the store and shop-keepers are requested not to dispose of any, except to some one or more of this Committee, who are ordered to purchase the same.

3d. *Resolved, nem. con.* That this Committee, confiding in the wisdom and virtue of the Continental Congress, now sitting in Philadelphia, will adopt, and use their utmost endeavours to carry into execution, all such measures as the said Congress shall recommend, for the preservation of American liberty.

4th. It is earnestly recommended to every subscriber in this county for the relief of the poor of Boston, that they immediately pay the same, as it is much wanted for the benevolent purposes intended.

5th. *Resolved, nem. con.* That each member of this Committee will give his attendance at the borough of Chester on the 31st of this instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in order to consult the Justices, Grand-Jury, and Board of Commissioners and Assessors, on ways and means to procure a proper quantity of arms and ammunition, for the use of this county.

The Committee then adjourned to the time and place abovementioned. *By order of the Committee,*

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Monday last Captain M'Ilvaine arrived here from Cork, which place he left the 4th of April. By him we learn, that the Transports were all ready for embarking three Regiments of Foot, and one of Horse, destined for America. On the 12th of April, in Lat. 45:49, Long. 36:33, he saw six Sail of Transports bound to America from England.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the following false reports have been industriously propagated with the malicious design of injuring my character with the Public, viz. "That I "had insulted the Delegates of the present Congress "at Bristol, and declared that they were an unlaw-"ful body of men, and that the Magistrates ought to "disperse them: And "That I have wrote letters to the "Ministry inimical to America." Now in justice to my own reputation, and that the good people of this province may not be deceived by such groundless falshoods, I do declare that these reports are malicious and without the least foundation: And that however easy it might have been to establish a correspondence with Administration, was I capable of entertaining a thought inimical to the country where all I hold dear and valuable is fixt, and where I am determined to spend the remainder of life, yet I have, neither directly nor indirectly, any such correspondence, nor ever wrote a sentiment to any man in Great-Britain, injurious to the Rights and Freedom of America, nor ever recommended any measure whatever to be pursued in respect to the present dispute between the two countries. And I do hereby call on the author or authors of these false reports to make good their malicious charges, or to take that shame to themselves, which such malevolence deserves.

All that I have to request of my Countrymen on this or the like occasions is, That they will deal with so much candor and justice towards me, as to discredit any malevolent reports, until the the authors shall exhibit some proof in support of their charges: And this I trust no good man will think unreasonable, as he cannot but be aware, that the most innocent may be condemned, unless this great rule of justice be observed.

JOSEPH GALLOWAY.

Trevose, May 12, 1775.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia.* INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Nancy, J. Erwin, Sloop Elizabeth, S. Pearman, and Schooner Hetty, W. Stevens, Tortola. Schooner Lydia, J. Adams, Sloop Ranger, T. Bryan, Ship Peggy, E. Malibone, Brig Greyhound, C. Biddle, Hispaniola. Snow Sarah, R. Jones, Ship Duke of York, R. Torrens, Brig George, W. Simpson, Lisbon. Brig Bolton, J. Harr, Marseilles. Sloop Prudence, H. Norris, Schooner Betsey and Nancy, J. Poulton, Brig Unity, P. Flynn, Georgia. Schooner Polly, A. Joyne, Virginia. Ship Elizabeth, P. Byrne Liverpool. Brig Jane, D. Kinnicott, Bristol. Ship Nancy and Sukey, J. Robinson, London. Sloop Two Brothers, R. Somersall, St. Kitts. Brig Nancy, B. Champlain, Gaudaloupe. Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, Antigua. Sloop Peggy, S. Seymour, Brig Jamaica Packet, R. Stansbury, Brig Harmony, W. Barber, Jamaica. Brig Polly, N. Coddington, Ship Saunders, C. Moore, R. Island. Sloop Industry. A. White, N. Carolina. Schooner Lloyd, J. Smith, S. Carolina, Brig Success, J. Wiscott, Virginia. Schooner Dispatch, B. Union, N. Providence. Sloop Sally, T. Albertson, N. York.

Outwards. *Brig Woodbridge, S. Pote, Ship Liberty, N. Morris, Brig Bolton, J. Harr, Falmouth. Brig Chance, J. Craig, Grenades. Brig Jane, D. Kinnicott, Schooner Susanna, J. Wilson, Ship Saunders, C. Moore, Lisbon. Sloop Peace and Plenty, R. Mumford, Cadiz. Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia. Sloop Peggy, S. Seymour, Brig Betsey, J. Douglass, Jamaica. Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, Dominica. Brig Charlestown Packet, J. Barton, Lisbon. Schooner Nelly, M. Sunniman, St. Eustatia. Sloop Charles, J. Stacy, North-Carolina. Ship Jane, J. Mathie, Bristol. Sloop Ranger, J. Mitchell, Maryland. Ship Peggy, E. Mallibone, Londonderry.*

Cleared. *Brig Harmony, W. Barber, Schooner Delaware. R. Cooke, Lisbon. Sloop Peggy and Betsey, D. Ferguson, New-York. Brig Rebecca, E. Davis, Schooner Betsey, S. Decatur, Brig Betsey, J. Douglass, Ship Eliza, G. Gowland, Brig Jamaica Packet, R. Stansbury, Jamaica. Brig Nancy, J. Taylor, Barbados. Ship Woodmass, J. Henderson, Ship Jamison and Peggy, J. Ballentine, Falmouth. Schooner Polly, J. Allen, Sloop Industry, A. White, Schooner Hope, T. Forster, North-Carolina. Schooner Lively, H. Johnston, Ship Pennsylvania Packet, P. Osborne, London. Brig Patty, T. Rawlings, Dominica. Ship Hawke, J. Getsheus, Falmouth. Sloop Britannia, J. Yeomans, New-Jersey. Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Virginia. Schooner Nelly, M. Cunniam, St. Lucia.*

THE Governor of Fort St. David's Fishery, at the Falls of Schuylkill, will attend on Friday next, at the Government-House, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. when it is expected the Members will be punctual in meeting, as some Matters of Importance will be laid before them. *May* 16, 1775.

City of Philadelphia, May 15, 1775.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

BEST FINE FLOUR, at *Eighteen Shillings and Six-pence*, per C.
MIDDLINGS, at *Fifteen Shillings and Six-pence* per C.
RYE, at *Ten Shillings* per C.

White Bread	*lb.*	*oz.*	*Middl. Do.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*Rye Do.*	*lb.*	*oz.*
1d. loaf, is	0	7½	1d. loaf, is	0	8½	1d. loaf, is	0	11
2d. ditto,	0	14½	2d. ditto,	1	0½	2d. ditto	1	6½
4d. ditto,	1	13½	4d. ditto,	2	1½	4d. ditto	2	12½
8d. ditto,	3	11	8d. ditto,	4	3	8d. ditto	5	9
12d. ditto,	5	8½	12d. ditto,	6	4½	12d. ditto	8	6

Set by SAMUEL R. HOADS, *Mayor*,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER,
SAMUEL POWELL.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 27th day of May inst. at 5 o' clock in the afternoon, at the house of Thomas Mullett, on the five mile round, All the estate for life of Thomas James, of and in a certain elegant brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto appertaining, containing 12½ acres and 30 perches; situate on the westerly side of Passyunk road, nearly opposite Turner's lane; bounded by ground of Jonathan Shoemaker, John Lenner, and others; late the property of the said James; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 29th day of May inst. on the premises, at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, A certain messuage or tenement, ball-alley and other improvements, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Plumb-street, between Second and Third-streets, in the District of Southwark, containing in front 36 feet, and in depth 90 feet; bounded by ground of William Morris, and others; subject to a groundrent of 6*l.* currency, per annum; late the estate of James Brenn; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 30th day of May inst. at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, at the house of James Nevill, the Sign of the Rainbow, in the Northern Liberties. All the estate, right, title, interest, the possession, property, claim, and demand whatsoever, of a certain Jacob Maag, of and in a certain messuage, tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Second-street continued beyond the city of Philadelphia, containing in front about 16 feet, and in depth about 120 feet; bounded by ground of William Coates; subject to a groundrent of 5*l.* 12*s.* currency, per annum; late the property of the said Maag; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

WANTED to HIRE,

A MAN SERVANT, white or black, who has been used to wait upon Table, and is willing to do other House-work necessary in a Family, and can be well recommended. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, on the 4th of this inst. May, a large red COW; she has a broad Neck, her right Ear slit, and has remarkable large Teats. Whoever takes up said COW, and brings her to the Owner, shall have TEN SHILLINGS reward, paid by REINHARD CAHMER, Brewer, in the Northern Liberties, between Vine and Wood-streets, in Brewer's-Alley, Philadelphia. ¶

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscribers, living in Back Creek Settlement, in Berkeley county, Virginia, the 7th day of May, two native Irish servant men, one named James Murphy, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, slim made, of a sandy complexion, pock-marked, his hair tied behind, turned up before, and cut short on the crown, speaks with the brogue; had on and took with him, two linen shirts, a half-worn blue cloth coat, no buttons on, a half-worn blue jacket, with white metal buttons on the breast, a silk and cotton jacket, striped white and yellow, half-worn buckskin breeches, blue yarn stockings half-worn, plain shoes and brass buckles; he has been a soldier, and understands the new exercise; it is probable he may change his clothes, as he is in company with the other, whose name is Patrick Coffe, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, well set, of a sandy complexion, black curled hair, but it is thought he will cut it off and wear a light brown wig, with a short curl or buckle, combed down before, has a good countenance, and is bald; wore an English castor hat scolloped; also took with him, 3 linen shirts, a check ditto, and 4 stocks, a brass stock buckle, a suit of blue broadcloth, with basket buttons of the same colour, a pair of Irish buckskin breeches, the buttons covered, a pair of plated knee buckles; also took 4 pair of stockings, 3 whereof black worsted, the other of white cotton, all half-worn, 3 pair shoes, one whereof was new, and plain round copper buckles: This last mentioned servant speaks very thick, and when surprized can hardly be understood, and speaks with the brogue. Whoever takes up and secures said servants, so that their masters may have them again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JAMES FINLEY,

May 12, 1775. ‖ 6 w. ROBERT STEUART.

N. B. If the said servants should be taken in or near Philadelphia, the reward will be paid by William Graham, at the Sign of the Black Horse, in Market-street.

Fifth-Month 10, 1775.

RUN away, *last night, from the subscriber, living in Maiden Creek township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, an Irish servant lad, named* FRANCIS KANE, *about 21 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a fair or sandy complexion, smooth faced, a little freckled, light brown hair, the fore part combed back, accounts himself a scholar; had on a mealy hat, and light coloured home made cloth jacket, with cuffs, an old Russia linen shirt, check trowsers, yarn stockings, half-worn neats leather shoes, and brass buckles, this country made. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by*

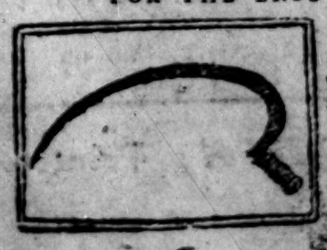
¶ JAMES STARR.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the subscriber, on Thursday, the 11th of this instant May, a dark brown MARE, about 14 hands high, with a small star in her forehead, one of her hind feet white, paces and trots, full of courage. Whoever takes up and secures the mare and thief, if stolen and the thief convicted, shall have the above reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS reward for the Mare only, paid by JOHN STALL, Coach-maker, in Walnut-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Christiana Hundred, New-Castle county, a small light bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, has a small star in his forehead, and a lump on the near knee joint. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. *April*, 1775. SAMUEL CAMPBELL.

FOR THE ENSUING HARVEST.



SEVENTY DOZEN of SICKLES, warranted equally good to any in America, are ready for SALE, at the lowest Rates, at the Subscriber's Shop, in Fifth-street, about Half-way between Market and Arch-streets, opposite the Church Burying-ground.

¶ JACOB ECKFELT.

England, being of lawful age, do teſtify and declare, that on the morning of the 19th of April inſtant, being at Lexington-common as ſpectator, I ſaw a large body of regular troops marching up towards the Lexington company then diſperſing, and likewiſe ſaw the regular troops fire on the Lexington company, before the latter fired a gun; I immediately ran, and a volley was diſcharged at me, which put me in imminent danger of loſing my life: I ſoon returned to the common, and ſaw eight of the Lexington men who were killed, and lay bleeding at a conſiderable diſtance from each other, and ſeveral were wounded, and further ſaith not. *Timothy Smith.*

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

We Levy Mead and Levy Harrington, both of Lexington, in the county of Middleſex, and colony of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay in New-England, and of lawful age, do teſtify and declare, that on the morning of the 19th of April, being on Lexington common as ſpectators, we ſaw a large body of regular troops marching up towards the Lexington company, and ſome of the regulars on horſes, whom we took to be officers, fired a piſtol or two on the Lexington company, which was then diſperſing. Theſe were the firſt guns that were fired, and they were immediately followed by ſeveral vollies from the regulars, by which 8 men belonging to ſaid company were killed, and ſeveral wounded. *Levi Harrington, Levi Mead.*

Lexington, April 25, 1775.

I William Draper, of lawful age, and an inhabitant of Colrain, in the county of Hampſhire, and colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay in New-England, do teſtify and declare, that being on the parade of ſaid Lexington, April 19th inſtant, about half an hour before ſunriſe, the King's regular troops appeared at the meeting houſe of Lexington. Capt. Parker's company, who were drawn up back of ſaid meeting houſe on the parade, turned from ſaid troops making their eſcape by diſperſing, in the mean time, the regular troops made an huzza and ran towards Capt Parker's company who were diſperſing, and immediately after the huzza was made, the commanding officer of ſaid troops (as I took him) gave the command to the ſaid troops "fire! fire! damn you fire?" And immediately they fired before any of Capt. Parker's company fired, I then being within three or four rods of ſaid regular troops: And further ſay not. *William Draper.*

Lexington, April 23, 1775.

I Thomas Feſſenden, of lawful age, teſtify and declare, that being in a paſture near the meeting houſe at ſaid Lexington, on Wedneſday laſt, at about half an hour before ſunriſe, I ſaw a number of regular troops paſs ſpeedily by ſaid meeting houſe, on their way towards a company of militia of ſaid Lexington, who were aſſembled to the number of about 100 in a company, at the diſtance of 18 or 20 rods from ſaid meeting houſe, and after they had paſſed by ſaid meeting houſe, I ſaw three officers on horſeback advance to the front of ſaid regulars, when one of them being within ſix rods of the ſaid militia, cried out "diſperſe you rebels immediately;" on which he brandiſhed his ſword over his head three times, mean while the ſecond officer, who was about two rods behind him, fired a piſtol pointed at ſaid militia, and the regalars kept huzzaing till he had finiſhed brandiſhing his ſword, and when he had thus finiſhed brandiſhing his ſword he pointed it down towards ſaid militia, and immediately on which the ſaid regulars fired a volley at the militia, and then I ran off as faſt as I could, while they continued firing till I got out of their reach: I further teſtify that as ſoon as ever the officer cried "diſperſe you rebels," the ſaid company of militia diſperſed every way as faſt as they could, and while they were diſperſing the regulars kept firing at them inceſſantly, and further ſaith not.

Thomas Feſſenden.

Lincoln, April 23, 1773.

I John Bateman, belonging to the 52d regiment, commanded by Colonel Jones, on Wedneſday morning, on the 19th day of April inſtant, was in the party marching to Concord, being at Lexington, in the county of Middleſex, being nigh the meeting houſe in ſaid Lexington, there was a ſmall party of men gathered together in that place, when our ſaid troops marched by, and I teſtify and declare, that I heard the word of command given to the troops to fire, and ſome of ſaid troops did fire, and I ſaw one of ſaid ſmall party lay dead on the ground, nigh ſaid meeting-houſe; and I teſtify that I never heard any of the inhabitants ſo much as fire one gun on ſaid troops.

John Bateman.

Lexington, April 23, 1775.

We John Hoar, John Whitehead, Abraham Garfield, Benjamin Munroe, Iſaac Parks, William Hoſmer, John Adams, Gregory Stone, all of Lincoln, in the county of Middleſex, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, all of lawful age, do teſtify and ſay, that on Wedneſday laſt we were aſſembled at Concord, in the morning of ſaid day, in conſequence of information received, that a brigade of regular troops were on their march to the ſaid town of Concord, who had killed ſix men at the town of Lexington; about an hour afterwards we ſaw them approaching, to the number, as we apprehended, of about 1200, on which we retreated to a hill about eighty rods back, and the ſaid troops then took poſſeſſion of the hill where we were firſt poſted; preſently after this we ſaw the troops moving towards the North-bridge, about one mile from the ſaid Concord meeting houſe, we then immediately went before them and paſſed the bridge juſt before a party of them, to the number of about 200, arrived; they there left about one half of their 200 at the bridge, and proceeded with the reſt towards Colonel Barrett's, about two miles from the ſaid bridge; we then ſeeing ſeveral fires in the town, thought the houſes in Concord were in danger, and marched towards the ſaid bridge, and the troops who were ſtationed there, obſerving our approach, marched back over the bridge, and then took up ſome of the planks; we then haſtened our march towards the bridge, and when we had got near the bridge they fired on our men, firſt three guns, one after the other, and then a conſiderable number more; and then, and not before (having orders from our commanding officers not to fire till we were fired upon) we fired upon the regulars, and they retreated. On their retreat through the town of Lexington to Charleſtown, they ravaged and deſtroyed private property, and burnt three houſes, one barn and one ſhop. *Signed by each of the above Deponents.*

Lexington, April 23, 1775.

We Nathan Barrot, Captain Jonathan Farrar, Joſeph Butler and Francis Wheeler, Lieutenants; John Barret, Enſign; John Brown, Silas Walker, Ephraim Melvin, Nathan Buttrick, Stephen Hoſmer, jun. Samuel Barrett, Thomas Jones, Joſeph Chandler, Peter Wheeler, Nathan Pierce and Edward Richardſon, all of Concord, in the county of Middleſex, in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, of lawful age, teſtify and declare, that on Wedneſday, the 19th inſtant, about an hour after ſun-riſe, we aſſembled on a hill near the meeting-houſe in Concord aforeſaid, in conſequence of an information, that a number of regular troops had killed 6 of our countrymen at Lexington, and were on their march to ſaid Concord, and about an hour afterwards we ſaw them approaching, to the number, as we imagine, of about 1200, on which we retreated to a hill about 80 rods back, and the aforeſaid troops then took poſſeſſion of a hill where we were firſt poſted; preſently after this we ſaw them moving towards the North-bridge, about one mile from ſaid meeting-houſe, we then immediately went before them, and paſſed the bridge juſt before a party of them to the number of about 200 arrived; they there left about one half of theſe 200 at the bridge, and proceeded with the reſt towards Col. Barret's, about 2 miles from the ſaid bridge; we then ſeeing ſeveral fires in the town, thought our houſes were in danger, and immediately marched back towards ſaid bridge, and the troops who were ſtationed there obſerving our approach, marched back over the bridge, and then took up ſome of the planks; we then haſtened our ſteps towards the bridge, and when we had got near the bridge they fired on our men, firſt the guns, one after the other, and then a conſiderable number more, upon which, and not before (having orders from our commanding officer not to fire till we were fired upon) we fired upon the regulars, and they retreated. At Concord, and on their retreat through Lexington, they plundered many houſes, burnt three at Lexington, together with a ſhop and barn; and committed damage, more or leſs, to almoſt every houſe from Concord to Charleſtown.

Signed by each of the above Deponents.

Lexington, April 23, 1775.

We, Joſeph Butler and Ephraim Melvin, do teſtify and declare, that when the regular troops fired upon our people at the North Bridge in Concord, as related in the foregoing depoſitions, they ſhot one, and we believe two, of our people, before we fired a ſingle gun at them.

Joſeph Butler, Ephraim Melvin.

Concord, April 23, 1775.

I Timothy Minot, jun. of Concord, on the 19th day of this inſt. April, after that I had heard of the regular troops firing upon Lexington men, and fearing that hoſtilities might be committed at Concord, thought it my incumbent duty to ſecure my family; after I had ſecured my family, ſometime after that returning towards my own dwelling, and finding that the bridge on the northern part of ſaid Concord was guarded by regular troops: Being a ſpectator of what had happened at ſaid bridge, declare, that the regular troops ſtationed on ſaid bridge, after they ſaw the men that were collected on the weſterly ſide of ſaid bridge, marched towards ſaid bridge, then the troops returned towards the eaſterly ſide of ſaid bridge, and formed themſelves as I thought for regular fight; after that they had fired one gun, then two or three more, before the men that were ſtationed on the weſterly part of ſaid bridge fired upon them. *Timothy Minot, jun.*

Lexington, April 23, 1775.

I James Barrett, of Concord, Colonel of a regiment of militia, in the county of Middleſex, do teſtify and ſay, that on Wedneſday morning laſt, about day break, I was informed of the approach of a number of the regular troops to the town of Concord, where were ſome magazines belonging to this province, when there was aſſembled ſome of the militia of this and the neighbouring towns, when I ordered them to march to the North-bridge (ſo called) which they had paſſed and were taking up: I ordered ſaid militia to march to ſaid bridge and paſs the ſame, but not to fire on the King's troops unleſs they were firſt fired upon. We advanced near ſaid bridge, when the ſaid troops fired upon our militia and killed two men dead on the ſpot, and wounded ſeveral others; which was the firſt firing of guns in the town of Concord, my detachment then returned the fire, which killed and wounded ſeveral of the King's troops.

James Barrett.

Lexington, April 23, 1775.

We Bradbury Robinſon, Samuel Spring, Thaddeus Bancraft, all of Concord, and James Adams, of Lexington, of the county of Middleſex, all of lawful age, do teſtify and ſay, that on Wedneſday morning laſt, near ten o'clock, we ſaw near 100 of regular troops, being in the town of Concord, at the North-bridge in ſaid town (ſo called) and having paſſed the ſame they were taking up ſaid bridge, when about 300 of our militia were advancing toward ſaid bridge, in order to paſs ſaid bridge, when, without ſaying any thing to us, they diſcharged a number of guns on us, which killed two men dead on the ſpot, and wounded ſeveral others, when we returned the fire on them, which killed two of them, and wounded ſeveral; which was the beginning of hoſtilities in the town of Concord.

Signed by each of the above Deponents.

Concord, April 23, 1775.

I James Marr, of lawful age, teſtify and ſay, that in the evening of the 18th inſtant, I received orders from George Hutchinſon, Adjutant of the 4th regiment of the regular troops, ſtationed at Boſton, to prepare and mareh, to which order I attended, and marched to Concord, where I was ordered by an officer with about 100 men to guard a certain bridge there: While attending that ſervice a number of people came along in order as I ſuppoſe to croſs ſaid bridge; at which time a number of the regular troops firſt fired upon them. *James Marr.*

Medford, April 25, 1775.

I Edward Thoroton Gould, of his Majeſty's own regiment of foot, being of lawful age, do teſtify and declare, that on the evening of the 18th inſtant, under the orders of Gen. Gage, I embarked with the light infantry and grenadiers of the line, commanded by Col. Smith, and landed on the marſhes of Cambridge, from whence we proceeded to Lexington; on our arrival at that place, we ſaw a body of provincial troops armed, to the number of about 60 or 70 men; on our approach they diſperſed, and ſoon after firing began, but which party fired firſt I cannot exactly ſay, as our troops ruſhed on, ſhouting, huzzaing, previous to the firing, which was continued by our troops ſo long as any of the provincials were to be ſeen. From thence we marched to Concord; on a hill, near the entrance of the town, we ſaw another body of provincials aſſembled, the light infantry companies were ordered up the hill to diſperſe them, on our approach they retreated towards Concord. The grenadiers continued the road under the hill towards the town; ſix companies of light infantry were ordered down to take poſſeſſion of the bridge which the provincials retreated over; the company I commanded was one, three companies of the above detachment went forward about two miles, in the mean time the provincial troops returned to the number of about 3 or 400, we drew up on the Concord ſide of the bridge, the provincials came down upon us, upon which we engaged, and gave the firſt fire: This was the firſt engagement after the one at Lexington, a continued firing from both parties laſted thro' the whole day; I myſelf was wounded at the attack of the bridge, and am now treated with the greateſt humanity, and taken all poſſible care of by the provincials at Medford.

Edward Thoroton Gould, Lieut. King's own Regt.

[*All the foregoing depoſitions are ſworn to before Juſtices of the Peace, and duly atteſted by Notaries Public.*]

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, Water-Town, *April* 26, 1775.

To the Inhabitants of GREAT-BRITAIN.

FRIENDS and FELLOW SUBJECTS,

HOSTILITIES are at length commenced in this colony by the Troops under the Command of Gen. Gage, and it being of the greateſt importance, that an early true and authentic account of this inhuman proceeding ſhould be known to you, the Congreſs of this Colony have tranſmitted the ſame, and, from want of a Seſſion of the Honourable Continental Congreſs, think it proper to addreſs you on the alarming occaſion.

By the cleareſt Depoſitions relative to this tranſaction it will appear, that on the night preceding the nineteenth of April inſtant, a body of the King's Troops, under command of Colonel Smith, was ſecretly landed at Cambridge, with an apparent deſign to take or deſtroy the military and other ſtores provided for the defence of this Colony, and depoſited at Concord—that ſome inhabitants of the Colony on the night aforeſaid, whilſt travelling peaceably on the road between Boſton and Concord, were ſeized, and greatly abuſed by armed men, who appeared to be officers of General Gage's army—that the town of Lexington by theſe means was alarmed, and a company of the inhabitants muſtered on the occaſion—that the regular troops on their way to Concord marched into the ſaid town of Lexington, and the ſaid Company on their approach began to diſperſe—that, notwithſtanding this, the Regulars ruſhed on with great violence, and firſt began Hoſtilities by firing on ſaid Lexington company, whereby they killed eight and wounded ſeveral others—that the regulars continued their fire until thoſe of ſaid company, who were neither killed nor wounded, had made their eſcape—that Col. Smith, with the detachment, then marched to Concord, where a number of provincials were again fired on by the troops, two of them killed and ſeveral wounded, before the provincials fired on them—and that theſe hoſtile meaſures of the troops produced an engagement that laſted thro' the day; in which many of the provincials and more of the regular troops were killed and wounded.

To give a particular account of the ravages of the troops, as they retreated from Concord to Charleſtown, would be very difficult, if not impracticable; let it ſuffice to ſay, that a great number of the houſes on the road were plundered, and rendered unfit for uſe; ſeveral were burnt; women in child-bed were driven, by the ſoldiery, naked into the ſtreets; old men peaceably in their houſes were ſhot dead; and ſuch ſcenes exhibited as would diſgrace the annals of the moſt uncivilized nation.

Theſe, brethren, are marks of Miniſterial vengeance againſt this colony, for refuſing with her ſiſter colonies a ſubmiſſion to ſlavery; but they have not yet detached us from our royal Sovereign. We profeſs to be his loyal and dutiful ſubjects, and ſo hardly dealt with as we have been, are ſtill ready with our lives and fortunes to defend his perſon, family, crown and dignity. Nevertheleſs, to the perſecution and tyranny of his cruel Miniſtry we will not tamely ſubmit—appealing to Heaven for the juſtice of our cauſe, we determine to die or be free.

We cannot think that the Honour, Wiſdom and Valour of BRITONS will ſuffer them to be longer inactive ſpectators of meaſures, in which they themſelves are ſo deeply intereſted—Meaſures purſued in oppoſition to the ſolemn proteſts of many noble Lords, and expreſſed ſenſe of conſpicuous Commoners, whoſe knowledge and virtue have long characterized them as ſome of the greateſt men in the nation—Meaſures executing contrary to the intereſt, petitions, and reſolves of many large, reſpectable and opulent counties, cities and boroughs in Great-Britain—Meaſures highly incompatible with juſtice, but ſtill purſued with a ſpecious pretence of eaſing the nation of its burthens—Meaſures which, if ſucceſsful, muſt end in the ruin and ſlavery of Britain as well as the perſecuted American Colonies.

We ſincerely hope, that the Great Sovereign of the Univerſe, who hath ſo often appeared for the Engliſh Nation, will ſupport you in every rational and manly exertion with theſe colonies, for ſaving it from ruin, and that in a conſtitutional connection with the Mother Country, we ſhall ſoon be altogether a free and happy people.

Per Order,

JOSEPH WARREN, *Preſident, Pro. Tem.*

New-Caſtle, April 29, 1775.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS Reward

FOR apprehending a runaway JOE, a likely young Negroe SLAVE, this country born, had leave in writing to go Mr. Andrew Yeatman's, in the upper part of Chriſtiana Hundred (with whom the ſaid JOE has lived for a number of years laſt paſt) on Saturday laſt, and was to return the Monday following, but has not yet come back to New-Caſtle; he is a light pale or yellow Negroe, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well proportioned and genteely made, has regular features and a good countenance; he is about 20 years of age; had on, or took with him from Yeatman's his late maſter, a brown drugget coat, with hair buttons, lined with a country coloured fluff, made of worſted and linen, the coat appears ſhort for him, as he has grown ſince it was made, a brown lincey jacket, buckſkin breeches, tied at the knees with ſtrings, and cut without ſeams between the thighs, two flaxen ſhirts, a red and white linen handkerchief, an old felt hat, a pair of brown yarn ſtockings, two pair of white thread ditto, one plain the other ribbed, one pair footed with brown thread, a pair of coarſe ſhoes, with hob nails, and a pair of half-worn pumps, with white metal buckles. He is unacquainted with the country, except in ſome parts of New-Caſtle and Cheſter counties; he was ſeen on the King's road between Wilmington and Cheſter, on Sunday, the 23d inſt. being the day after he went from New-Caſtle; as he is very artful, it is ſuppoſed he will endeavour to go to Philadelphia, New-York or Boſton, and will probably change his apparel, and endeavour to paſs for a freeman. The above reward will be paid, if he ſhould be taken 60 miles from the town of New-Caſtle, and brought home; *Four Pounds*, if at the diſtance of 40 miles; *Three Pounds*, if 30 miles; and *Two Pounds*, if 20 miles, and reaſonable charges (including the legal charge under the act of aſſembly) by JOHN THOMPSON. ‖ 7ſ 6.

TO BE SOLD,

THE TIME of a SERVANT GIRL, about 14 Years of Age, who has 3½ Years to ſerve. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ‖ 1 W.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.